Edmund Freeman

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1790. THE NUMBER 101.

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established Feb. 26, 1790.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh one pound eleven ounces and an half for six-pence.

A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh one pound twelve ounces and an half for six-pence.

A loaf of rye flour to weigh one pound eight ounces for three-pence.

TRIAL *of* PLEASURE *before* JUDGE PHILOSOPHY.

THE trial being opened, Pleasure was brought to the bar. Repentance appeared to prosecute her.

The Judge, Philosophy, with eye severe observed her. Beneath him sat sullen Melancholy, with folded arms:—Reflection with close contracted brow, opened the indictment; and squint-eyed Care, with dark Disgust, were appointed to examine the witnesses.

The first evidence that was called, was a young fellow with a pallid countenance; his small legs scarcely could support him to crawl into court; he was obliged to stop for want of breath; and, in a squeaking voice, he deposed thus:

That to his knowledge, the prisoner was the greatest jilt in nature; that he had thrown away a very good estate; and spoiled a strong constitution in following her; that she continually gave hopes of enjoyment but always deceived him; that his first acquaintance with her was at college, where she tempted him, in the shape of a beautiful pointer to forsake his studies and follow her;—he immediately ran after her from horse race to horse race; followed her to the hazard-table; pursued her among women of the Town; searched every tavern for her; but still he missed her.

The next witness was a lady, a fine moulded female; she slid gracefully into court, with her hoop held high before her, and immediately ran up to the prisoner to embrace her, but was prevented by the prime sergeant, Reflection, who asked her if she knew the criminal; upon which, with a full stare and mouth wide open, she burst into the prettiest laugh, fell from thence into the most innocent confusion; sweetly excused herself, in a very becoming lisp, and, with a low courtesy, sunk negligently down on the bench between the prisoner's counsel, Fancy and Hope.

She was interrogated about her knowledge of the prisoner; when she told the court, that the lady at the bar was her intimate; that they had been brought up from their childhood together; and that the Judge was truly a fright, and the rest of the bench a parcel of queer creatures, not to let so fine a lady sit down among them.

Then turning to the prisoner, she invited her to her drum, and told her what charming company was to be at it; as for instance, Miss Rout, Madam Racket—Widow Hurricane, Lady Dowager Drum, and the Dutchess of Helter-skelter; then she hastily got up, and hummed an opera tune; and, with a round-about sweep, wisked away to her chair in an instant.

The next evidence was an old man; though stricken in years, his countenance had not lost all the marks of florid health; in his face the bloom of manhood seemed to contend with the winter of age.

He gave his evidence as follows: "Behold, most grave Judge, one of the unhappiest among mankind; I have all my life been searching after Pleasure, fooled by that lady, the prisoner, till at last I am resolved in an irremediable series of miseries.

"In my juvenile days, I had often read of the prisoner Pleasure; I was charmed with her character—I courted the sciences for her sake—But, alas! where I expected Pleasure—I met with pain—Tempests, robbers, breaches in trade, disappointments, damped all hopes of enjoying her; I then recollected I had gained enough, I resolved to rest myself, and, in ease, was in hopes to find her.

"Again I was mistaken; while at rest I was uneasy, I grew discontented with having nothing to do—I then resolved to exercise my mind, and began to examine the laws of nature.

"I studied them—But, alas! all I obtained, was an insatiable desire to know more than could be known and a certain sorrowful reflection, that all I did know was insignificant—I am still deceived—my friends are flatterers—my neighbours are envious of my riches—my children wish for my death, to possess them; and after all my toils, am at last as far from finding Pleasure as the first day I set out after her."

The Judge then asked the prisoner, what defence she could make? She called her witnesses, Beauty and Love.

On their appearance, immediately the whole court were sensibly affected: Melancholy reared his head, Reflection smoothed his brow, Care looked pleased, and Philosophy gave a sigh; when Prudence, who had all this while stood concealed, stept forth, and ordered the officers of the court, Fear and Disgust, to seize two witnesses, Beauty and Love, for she had an indictment against them for perjury, objected to their testimony, and insisted on Pleasure's making a defence without their help.——Pleasure immediately began:—

"Would mankind use me as I deserve, I should never be tried as a criminal, but rewarded as a friend.

"They call out upon me to help them; yet I no sooner come to their assistance, but they bind me captive to their temper:

"The youth who appeared against me, I never was acquainted with; had he attended to his studies, he might have found me: He mistook another for me, whom he followed; she is dress like me; her name is Folly; it is to her he owes all his misfortunes.

"As to the lady, who says I attended her infancy, it is false: She had a waiting maid that attended her, and took my name, but her true title was Self-love.

"The last and heaviest charge against me is the old man's; but he is a hypocrite: I would have attended him, always, as his wife, but he would use me like a kept mistress—I left him, to be more sincerely dealt with; and I—

"But why (raising her voice) should I plead among such cold, such spiritless Judges? Come to my rescue, my friends! assist me, my allies."

Immediately, the Passions came turbulently into court—drove Melancholy away, gagg'd Repentance; Philosophy hid himself under the table; they trampled upon Reflection, releated Pleasure; and made Prudence prisoner, to be tried in her place.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES:

At the Second Session,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to promote the Progress of Useful Arts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the petition of any person or persons to the Secretary of State, the Secretary for the Department of War, and the Attorney-General of the United States, setting forth, that he, she, or they, hath or have invented or discovered any useful art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, or any improvement therein not before known or used, and praying that a patent might be granted therefor, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Secretary of State, the ecretary for the Department of War, and the Attorney-General, or any two of them, if they shall deem the invention or discovery sufficiently useful and important, to cause letters-patent to be made out in the name of the United States to bear teste by the President of the United States, reciting the allegations and suggestions of the said petition, and describing the said invention or discovery, clearly, truly and fully, and thereupon granting to such petitioner or petitioners, his, her or their

heirs, adminiſtrators or aſſigns for any term not exceeding fourteen years, the ſole and excluſive right and liberty of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others to be uſed, the ſaid invention or diſcovery; which letters-patent ſhall be delivered to the Attorney-General of the United States to be examined, who ſhall within fifteen days next after the delivery to him, if he ſhall find the ſame conformable to this act, certify it to be ſo at the foot thereof, and preſent the letters-patent, ſo certified, to the Preſident, who ſhall cauſe the ſeal of the United States to be thereto affixed, and the ſame ſhall be good and available to the grantee or grantees by the force of this act, to all and every intent and purpoſe herein contained, and ſhall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpoſe in the office of the Secretary of State, and deliver to the patentee or his agent, and the delivery thereof ſhall be entered on the record and indorſed on the patent by the ſaid Secretary at the time of granting the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the grantee or grantees of each patent ſhall, at the time of granting the ſame, deliver to the Secretary of State a ſpecification in writing, containing a deſcription, accompanied with drafts or models, and explanations and models (if the nature of the invention or diſcovery will admit of a model) of the thing or things, by him or them invented or diſcovered and deſcribed as aforeſaid, in the ſaid patents; which ſpecification ſhall be ſo particular, and ſaid models ſo exact, as not only to diſtinguiſh the invention or diſcovery, from other things before known and uſed, but alſo to enable a workman or other perſon, ſkilled in the art of manufacture, whereof it is a branch, or wherewith it may be neareſt connected to make, conſtruct, or uſe the ſame, to the end that the public may have the full benefit thereof, after the expiration of the patent-term; which ſpecification ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid Secretary, and certified copies thereof, ſhall be competent evidence in all Courts and before all Juriſdictions, where a ny matter or thing, touching or concerning ſuch patent, right, or privilege, ſhall come in queſtion.

And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any perſon to the Secretary of State, for a copy of any ſuch ſpecification, and for permiſſion to have ſimilar model or models made, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary to give ſuch copy, and to permit the perſon ſo applying for a ſimilar model or models, to take, or make, or cauſe the ſame to be taken or made, at the expence of ſuch applicant.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall deviſe, make, conſtruct, uſe, employ, or vend within theſe United States, any art, manufacture, engine machine or device, or any invention or improvement upon, or in any art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, the ſole and excluſive right of which, ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid granted by patent to any perſon or perſons, by virtue and in purſuance of this act, without the conſent of the patentee or patentees, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, firſt had and obtained in writing, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid patentee or patentees, his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſuch damages as ſhall be aſſeſſed by a jury, and moreover ſhall forfeit to the perſon aggrieved, the thing or things ſo deviſed, made, conſtructed, uſed, employed, or vended, contrary to the true intent of this act, which may be recovered in an action on the caſe, founded on this act.

And be it further enacted, That upon oath or affirmation made before the Judge of the Diſtrict Court, where the defendant reſides, that any patent which ſhall be iſſued in purſuance of this act, was obtained ſurreptitiouſly by, or upon falſe ſuggeſtion, and motion made to the ſame Court, within one year after iſſuing the ſaid patent, but not afterwards, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Judge of the ſaid Diſtrict Court, if the matter alledged ſhall appear to him to be ſufficient, to grant a rule that the patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhew cauſe why proceſs ſhould not iſſue againſt him, her, or them, to repeal ſuch patents; and if ſufficient cauſe ſhall not be ſhewn to the contrary, the rule ſhall be made abſolute, and thereupon the ſaid Judge ſhall order proceſs to be iſſued as aforeſaid, againſt ſuch patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns. And in caſe no ſufficient cauſe ſhall be ſhewn to the contrary, or if it ſhall appear that the patentee was not the firſt and true inventor or diſcoverer, judgments ſhall be rendered by ſuch Court for the repeal of ſuch patent or patents; and if the party, at whoſe complaint the proceſs iſſued, ſhall have judgment given againſt him, he ſhall pay all ſuch coſts as the defendant ſhall be put to in defending the ſuit, to be taxed by the Court, and recovered in ſuch manner as coſts expended by defendants, ſhall be recovered in due courſe of law.

And be it further enacted, That in all actions to be brought by ſuch patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, for any penalty incurred by virtue of this act, the ſaid patents or ſpecifications ſhall be *prima facia* evidence, that the ſaid patentee or patentees, was or were the firſt and true inventor or inventors, diſcoverer or diſcoverers of the things ſo ſpecified, and that the ſame is truly ſpecified; but that nevertheleſs, the defendant or defendants may plead the general iſſue, and give this act, and any ſpecial matter whereof notice in writing ſhall have been given to the plaintiff, or his attorney, thirty days before the trial, in evidence tending to prove that the ſpecification filed by the plaintiff does not contain the whole of the truth concerning his invention or diſcovery; or that it contains more than is neceſſary to produce the effect deſcribed; and if the concealment of part, or the addition of more than is neceſſary, ſhall appear to have been intended to miſlead, or ſhould actually miſlead the public, ſo as the effect deſcribed cannot be produced by the means ſpecified, then, in ſuch caſes, the verdict and judgment ſhall be for the defandant.

And be it further enacted, That ſuch patentee as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he receives his patent, pay the following fees to the ſeveral officers employed in making out and perfecting the ſame, to wit: For receiving and filing the petition, fifty cents; for filing ſpecifications, per copy-ſheet containing one hundred words, ten cents; for making out patent, two dollars; for affixing great ſeal, one dollar; for endorſing the day of delivering the ſame to the patentee, including all intermediate ſervices, twenty cents.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*
Approved, April 10, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.
(True Copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

American Intelligence.

Congreſs of the United-States.

NEW-YORK.

SATURDAY, *April* 10, 1790.

A Meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, notifying to the Houſe, that he had approved of, and affixed his ſignature to "An act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts."

The bill for the puniſhment of crimes, was read the third time and agreed to.

A motion was made to go into committee on the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of public credit; but on the ſuggeſtion that the members were not all attending, it being Saturday, a day on which it was unuſual for the Houſe to do buſineſs—the motion was withdrawn—it being however underſtood, that the Houſe would take up the ſubject on Monday.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes. After ſome time ſpent thereon, the committee roſe and aſked leave to ſit again.

MONDAY, *April* 12.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for the mitigation of fines and forfeitures, &c. propoſing an amendment, which, after ſome debate, was agreed to.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for the ſupport of public credit:

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The buſineſs under conſideration being the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, or fourth reſolution with Mr. Madiſon's amendment.

TUESDAY, *April* 13.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill to regulate the Poſt-Office.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The committee having made ſome progreſs in the bill, roſe, and aſked for leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they adhered to their amendment to the bill for making proviſion for the remiſſion and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain caſes.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 14.

A memorial of the inhabitants of Marblehead, was read and laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had paſſed a bill for the government of the country, ſouth of the Ohio, to which they requeſted the concurrence of the Houſe.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the accounts of ſeveral Printers, for newſpapers furniſhed for the preſent and former ſeſſion of Congreſs, was read a ſecond time.——That part of the report, which propoſed to diſcontinue

the papers, was ſtruck out.—The accounts were ordered to be paid out of the contit gent money.

The Houſe then went into committee, and made further progreſs in the bill relative to the Poſt-Office.

THURSDAY, *April* 15.

The report of the Secretary of State was read, reſpecting the application of John H. Mitchell, of Soho, London, for a contract with Congreſs for coining coppers.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, the Houſe referred the whole of the coinage buſineſs to the Secretary of the Treaſury, as being more Particularly within his province, and as he had contemplated a mint in his report, page 14.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for puniſhing certain crimes againſt the United States, to which they had made ſome amendments, and non-concurred in ſome of thoſe made by the Houſe.

Mr. Gale was for going into the ways & means.

Mr. Sherman ſaid he believed that the queſtion of aſſumption would yet be accommodated; it would be better to try ſome expedient to accommodate that matter. He likewiſe obſerved that there were ſome blanks yet to be filled up in the reſolulutions, or alternatives, which had been agreed to. It would therefore be beſt to go on with the remainder of the Secretary's report, in committee of the whole, and refer the propoſition of the aſſumption to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Hartley expreſſed a wiſh that the aſſumption be referred to a ſelect committee, and that the committee of the whole go on with the remainder of the report.

Mr. Madiſon coincided.

Mr. Jackſon was much oppoſed to the ſelect committee, as was Mr. Page; who declared he had no idea of putting it into the power of a ſelect committee to do away the buſineſs of a committee of the whole Houſe, where one man might undo what had been done by nine or ten.

The Speaker frequently reminded the gentleman of the preciſe queſtion which was firſt to be decided, viz. "Whether the committee of the whole ſhall proceed with the remainder of the Secretary's report?" The yeas and nays being called, there appeared for proceeding on the remainder of the Secretary's report, 33; againſt it, 23.

Mr. Livermore then took the chair, and ſeveral members ſpoke; the 5th reſolution being before the committee.

FRIDAY, *April* 16.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of public credit—and made farther progreſs therein.

Adjourned until Monday

CHARLESTON, *March* 27.

Extract of a letter from Jackſonborough to a gentleman in this city, dated March 25.

"I muſt now inform you that laſt Wedneſday night your friend had like to have been no more. I was fired at in the dead time of the night by a negro. He firſt decoyed me out of bed and doors by making a noiſe about the houſe, and then at the diſtance of about twelve ſteps from behind the houſe diſcharged a muſket at me, loaded with a bullet and buck-ſhot; fortunately the bullet I eſcaped, and only received two of the buck-ſhot; one of which was entered low in my breaſt, but ſtrange to tell, has affected me very little; the other only grazed my right arm. The fellow fled, and I am ſorry that we have only ſtrong preſumptive proof againſt him; but it is ſuch as I think will effect his life. Should you think the publiſhing the tranſaction may be of ſervice, by cauſing a general attention to the diſarming negroes, I could wiſh you would give it to the Printer. If this is not done, the country will be an uncomfortable reſidence."

WINCHESTER, *March* 20.

By a perſon who lately arrived from the Weſtern country, we are informed, that the greateſt amity and friendſhip exiſts between the Indian tribes and the inhabitants of the Eaſtern ſtates (particularly thoſe of New-England) who when taken, though in company with men to whom the indians have inveterate enmity, are inſtantly diſcharged.—In enquiring into the cauſe of this diſtinction, we can trace it to no other ſource than that of prudence and juſtice. Indeed the diſcharge of their foreign debt, their general habits of circumſpection, œconomy and induſtry, are examples, which the proudeſt ſtate in the union need not bluſh to imitate.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

Wedneſay before the Supreme Circuit Court of the United States, William Brown and James Hopkins were tried for a conſpiracy to deſtroy the brig Morning Star, and to murder the Captain and John Lewis Loney, a paſſenger on board ſaid brig. After a trial which laſted about four hours, they were found guilty and ſentenced to ſtand one hour on the pillory, be impriſoned for ſix months, and publicly whipped previous to their diſcharge. The Hon. Chief Juſtice Jay, gave an excellent charge to the Jury, alſo to the priſoners on the occaſion.

We are informed that Mr. Lee and Mr. Gun, Senators of the United States, arrived in this city on Sunday evening laſt.

We learn from Savannah, that the Grand Lodge of the ſtate of Georgia, at their quarterly communication of the 6th March laſt, appointed the Right Worſhipful Brothers Jackſon and Stephens, and the Worſhipful Brother Edward Lloyd, a committee to communicate with the different Grand Lodges on the continent, and to aſſert to a Maſonic Convention for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States.

MEXICO, *September* 15.

The commander of one of our frigates, ſtationed at the diſtance of about 40 degrees, has ſent our Viceroy a packet, containing divers letters and inſtructions, moſt of them in the Ruſſian language, and informing him, at the ſame time, that having met a tranſport of 36 veſſels under Engliſh colours, and ſome others under Ruſſian and Portugueſe, he had ſeized them, with the Commanding Officer. Theſe ſhips being laden with ammunition, implements to dig, build houſes, and raiſe fortifications, makes us think they are deſtined to found a colony. Our Viceroy immediately diſpatched a packet-boat to Spain with the papers found on board the Engliſh, Ruſſian and Portugueſe veſſels, and to requeſt inſtructions from his Court how to act in this affair.

SUICIDE.

Some time ſince, a poor man, a native of Ireland, having had ſome words with his wife, threw himſelf into the river, and was drowned.

The following curious account of his death, written my himſelf, was found in his appartment, viz.

"As I know the people that will find my carcaſe is curious about the cauſe of my death, which is ſomething out of the way, I'll give them all the ſatisfaction in my power about it, as I know the whole matter from beginning to end, the more my misfortune in marrying a bad wife, that was never pleaſed but when ſhe was angry with me, and ſcolding me out of my life.

"It may be reported, as the world is greatly given to lying, that I died by accident, but that is a miſtake, for I throwed myſelf into the water, and ſo killed myſelf; and as the little that's left of my ſubſtance is not much, I hope there will be no quarrelling about it. I give all the money that may be found in my breeches pocket, to Betty M'Kenzie: my wife ſaid that I had unlawful doings with her—but that's a lie of her own inventing, and if I was alive I would ſay it to her face, as I don't know for certainty whether ſhe be man or woman. As for my wife ſhe muſt provide for herſelf, as I mean in future to give her nothing. I had enough to do to maintain her during my life, and I am ſure I'll not trouble my head about her now I am dead. I forgive all the world except my wife; I don't know rightly where I ſhall go, but I am very eaſy about it, as I got abſolution ſlily to-day, without the Prieſt knowing what I had got in my head.

"I bore an indifferent good character while I was alive, and would have knocked the biggeſt man down that dared to ſay a word againſt it; but now I am dead they may ſay what they pleaſe, but the devil reward them for their pains. I die in charity with every body, and wiſh well to all who had a regard for me, and don't care a quid of tobacco where they bury me. I was divided betwixt hanging and drowning, but at laſt reſolved upon the way I have taken, as I thought it was not ſo vulgar as the other, for they hang thieves, heretics and murderers, but never drown them. So I depart this life in the 38th year of my age, without wincing, grumbling or wining, but like a man of my own free motion and choice, being at all times a good chriſtian, with full aſſurance of going to Heaven, where I ſhall laugh at my wife and the devil."

MARINE LIST.

Arrivals ſince our laſt.

Ship Ariel, ——, *Hull.*
Ceres, Haycock, Plymouth.
New-York, Watſon, London.
Snow Harmony, Pell, Liverpool.
Brig Maria, Blagdon, New-Caſtle.
Polly, Frears, Savannah la Mar.
Friendſhip, Townſend, Briſtol.
Peggy, Robinſon, ditto.
Schooner Juno, Allen, St. Martins.
King George, Bennifon, Lucea. (Jam.)
Sloop Pamela, Strang, Martha-Brae.
——, *Brown, Gaudaloupe.*
Sally, Lewis, Teneriffe.

STATE of NEW-YORK.

An ACT to amend the Act, entitled an Act to take out of circulation the bills of credit, entitled by law and to emit others as a ſubſtitute paſſed the 8th of March 1790.

WHEREAS *by the ſeventh ſection of the aforeſaid act, it is provided that none of the bills entitled in purſuance of an act for emitting the ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds, in bills of credit, for the purpoſes therein mentioned ſhall be exchanged at the Treaſury, nor taken in any payment whatſoever after the third Tueſday of June in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine. And whereas there are ſeveral of the ſaid bills of credit ſtill in the hands of individuals, Therefore,*

Be it enacted, by the people of the ſtate of New-York, repreſented in Senate and Aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the Treaſurer of this ſtate, ſhall out of the monies remaining in the Treaſury for that purpoſe, exchange ſuch of the ſaid bills of credit as are ſtill in the hands of individuals, and ſhall be brought to the Treaſury for that purpoſe, on or before the firſt day of January next, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Court of Apollo.

The DEATH *of* LOANGO.

Founded on Fact.

YE bards, desirous of unhallow'd praise,
Who for the rich, the great, bid genius mourn;
And wreathe the chaplet of immortal bays,
To flatter wealth, or grace ambition's urn.

Go, and in welcome steal the fire of day,
Or rob the altars of the sacred nine:
To light a monarch's tomb, with glory's ray,
Or pour celestial flame round grandeur's shrine.

A better part I chuse, a humbler strain—
Yet well deserving energetic song;
My theme is misery, wretchedness and pain,
Hunger, thirst, nakedness and mighty wrong.

No fictious scene has sportive fancy drest,
In magic horror's visionary form;
No ideal ill awakes the generous breast,
No specious falshoods rouse the mental storm.

And yet, if pity ever sigh'd for woe,
Or soft compassion gave the wretch a tear,
At this sad tale shall christal torrents flow,
And the deep sigh speak agony sincere.

Far in the south, where Ashley's waters lave
That fertile soil which Carolina owns;
Full well I knew a poor unhappy slave,
And still methinks I hear his bitter groans.

Ninety long years had silver'd o'er his head,
And dire disease each trembling limb unnerv'd,
When old LOANGO, left to beg for bread,
Was spurn'd as useless, from the wretch he serv'd.

A tatter'd blanket, wrapt his body round;
Fierce on his frame the sun diurnal beat;
And dews and fogs, which nightly damp the ground
Chil'd his unwholesome couch, the common street.

Worn out by mis'ry, rack'd by cruel pain,
Fainting for hunger, parch'd by scalding thirst,
From door to door he humbly ask'd in vain,
For simple water and the mouldy crust.

Nature gave way, he sunk, and feebly cried,
"Why slept the thunders of Almighty power,
When Monomugi rushing like a tide,
Pour'd war's black tempest on Benguda's bower?

"Curst be the day, forever curst that night!
My royal father fell on battle's heath;
Two gallant brothers bled in hapless fight,
And a lov'd, honour'd friend there bow'd in death.

"Five sons surviv'd, brave warriors bath'd in gore,
And nobly scarr'd with many a glorious wound,
These the fierce victor dragg'd toward the shore,
And iron chains each wretched captive bound.

"Three virgin forms who own'd a sister's name,
And the queen mother of the weeping band,
This savage monster doom'd to share the same,
And drove them naked from their native land.

"All, all, the stern, unpitying tyrant sold,
To the dread monarch of Callebar's plain;
Whose horrid bosom fir'd by lust of gold,
Heard God, and man, & nature plead in vain.

"His spacious court a thousend prisoners held,
Condemn'd by fellow men to life-long toil:
Banish'd from home, from Afric's realms expell'd,
Debar'd of hope and shut from mercy's smile.

"Why did not awful vengeance rend the sky
Or streaming light'ning strike me to the ground?
Why did not wrath illume th' omniscient's eye
Or storms & whirlwinds sweep the void profound?

"Twice forty years I've toil'd by night and day,
Nor hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, forlorn,
Stretch'd out alive, a mark for birds of prey,
And half starv'd bloodhounds hunting on the lawn.

"I faint, I die, curst be my hour of birth,
Curst be my life, a life of mighty woes.
Hide not my wrongs, hide not my blood, O earth,
Nor let my savage master feel repose.

"War, famine, plague, avenge my dreadful death,
If there is hell, on hell's white prince I call,
Hear and obey—obey my parting breath,
And whelm these Christians in one general fall."

THE MORALIST.

ADVICE *to a young* MAN.

VII. YOU *know yourself to be a man, an indigent creature and a sinner, and you profess to be a Christian, a disciple of the blessed Jesus; but never think you know Christ or yourself as you ought, till you find a daily need of him for righteousness and strength, for pardon and sanctification; and let him be your constant introducer to the great God, though he sit upon a throne of grace. Remember his own words,* John xiv. 6. "*No man* "*cometh to the Father but by me.*

VIII. Make prayer a pleasure, and not a task, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying family, never let it be your fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that day, that hour, or those minutes, to be wasted and lost, which any worldly pretences would tempt you to save out of the public worship of the church, the certain and constant duties of the closet, or any necessary services for God and godliness: beware lest a blast attend it, and not a blessing. If God had not reserved one day in seven to himself, I fear religion would have been lost out of the world; and every day of the week is exposed to a curse which has no morning religion.

IX. See that you watch and labour, as well as pray: diligence and dependance must be united in the practice of every Christian. It is the same wise man acquaints us, that the hand of the diligent, and the blessing of the Lord, join together to make us rich, Prov. x. 4. 22. *rich in the treasures of body or mind, of time or eternity.*

It is your duty indeed, under a sense of your own weakness, to pray daily against sin; but if you would effectually avoid it, you must also avoid temptation, and every dangerous opportunity. Set a double guard wheresoever you feel or suspect an enemy at hand. The world without, and the heart within, have so much flattery and deceit in them, that we must keep a sharp eye upon both, lest we are trapt into mischief between them.

A well authenticated account of the dying words and actions of ISABELLA LIMEUIL, *maid of honour to Catherine de Medecis.*

THIS *young and beautiful lady's charms had, by the address of the Queen, been prostituted to the Prince of Conde, by whom she had a child, and actually was brought to bed at court. Her exquisite beauty, however, obtained her a husband of both rank and fortune. She was a woman of a ready wit, and often exercised her pen in writing a lampoon, nor could the hour or minute of her death deprive her of that* gaiete de coeur *which had added so much to her beauty in health. During her illness she was continually exercising her satyrical wit, and when she found her end was near, she called to her valet, "Julian," said she, "take your violin and play till you see me dead, (for I am going) the defeat of the Swiss, in the best manner you can, and when you come to the words "all's lost," play it over four or five times in the most melancholy tone you can:" which he did, and she assisted him with her voice, and when she came to "all's lost," she repeated the words twice, then turning herself to the other side of the bed, she said to her companions, "all's lost this instant in good earnest," and so expired.*

The DUEL.

The following ludicrous and whimsical farce was acted at Sunderland Pier, London, a short time since.

TWO *stone-cutters having quarrelled, a challenge was the consequence. The gentlemen's seconds, wishing to avoid the spilling of human blood, loaded their pistols with powder only; and one of the by-standers was prepared with a bason of sheep's blood. The combatants, after going thro' the necessary etiquette, preparatory to the fatal encounter, were at last desired to fire. The person who received the affront, requested his antagonist to fire first, which was immediately complied with, and the by-stander (an old veteran in the service of his country) at the same instant threw a bason of blood in his face, which so unmanned the poor mason, that his pistol dropped from his hand, and he cried out in a most lamentable manner, that he was shot dead, and it was with infinite difficulty that the seconds and spectators were able to convince him to the contrary.*

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